

ANNOTATIONES ZOOLOGICAE JAPONENSES  
VOL. X, ARTICLE 36.

## On a New Canestrinid Mite from Japan.

By

Kyukichi Kishida.

With 2 Figures.

(Received Nov. 18, 1924)

Recently Mr. Ritsuo Ishibashi of the Imperial Agricultural Experiment Station in Tokyo, placed in my hand a Canestrinid mite, parasitic on a species of *Lucanus*, which appears to represent a hitherto unrecorded species. For this I would propose the name of *Coleopterophagus berlesei*.

The holotype is an adult female, which was collected in July, 1923, in a vegetable garden at Iogimura, near Tokyo and preserved in alcohol.

The body is almost pentagonal in contour, its anterior margin being slightly prominent and the posterior nearly truncate. It measures  $560\ \mu$  in total length and  $445\ \mu$  across in the broadest part, between the second and third legs. The dorsal surface is provided with four pairs of long bristles, of which the first pair occur between the second legs, the second spring from the border near the broadest part of the body, and the third and fourth from the postero-lateral parts. The last two pairs are somewhat closely placed with each other and directed backwards. The first and second bristles are beset with a few short sharply pointed processes in the proximal half. In addition to these, there exist a pair of relatively strong bristles, which arise from near the frontal margin of the dorsum. A suture is found just between the proterosoma and the hysterosoma.

On the ventre between the third legs lies the genital aperture, on either side of which occur two pairs of suckers. Just behind this comes the anus, which, in association with the external genitalia, is placed on an almost elliptical area slightly raised above the general surface.

A little posterior to this are a pair of circular elevations, between which are found some folds, directed perpendicular to the margin.

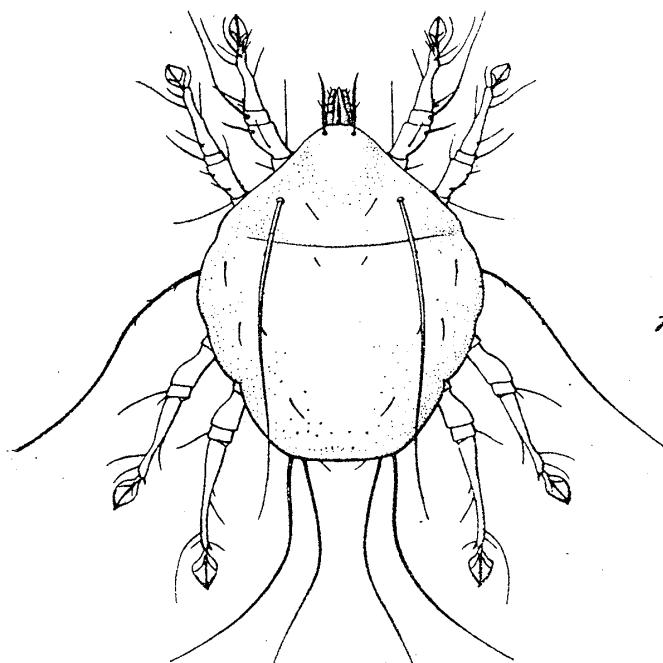


Fig. 1.  
Dorsal view of holotype of  
*Coleopterophagus berlesei*.

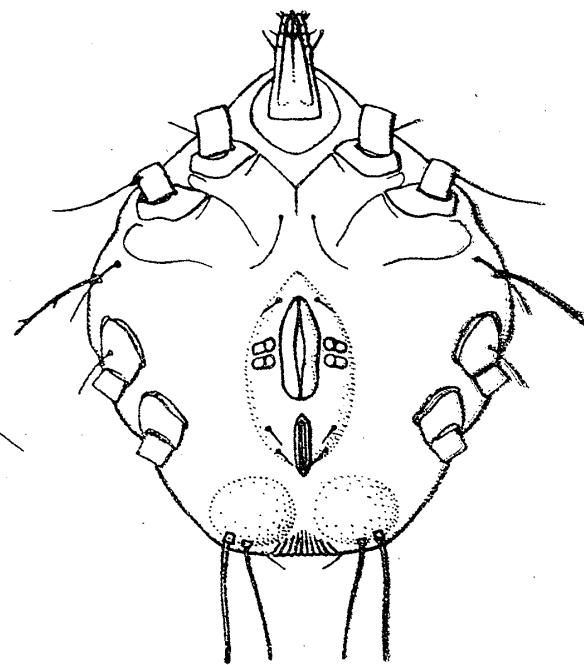


Fig. 2.  
Ventral view of the same.

The legs are short and are not of the same length, the posterior ones being a great deal longer than the anterior. Each of penultimate and tarsal segments, exclusive of the tarsus of the third legs, has a very strong bristle, while the other segments possess a few short ones. Without exception, the tarsi are furnished with a number of bristles, as is shown in Fig. 1.

The allotype, an adult male, though much smaller in size and lacks the anal sucker, is very much like the holotype. It measures  $378 \mu$  long by  $289 \mu$  broad.

The paratypes are two in number, and do not differ from the primary types mentioned above.

Zoological Institute,  
Faculty of Science,  
Tokyo Imperial University.